

The Charlotte Journal.

T. J. HOLTON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXI.

"Perpetual Vigilance is the Price of Liberty," for "Power is always Straling from the Many to the Few."

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Communications.

FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.
Davidson College—The Scholarship plan.

Mr. Editor: As this is the plan recently adopted for the purpose of enlarging and fully endowing the Institution mentioned above, it is right and proper that the community at large should be made acquainted with the advantages of the system in all its bearings. I have no hesitation in saying that it brings the public and the private good closer together than any enterprise that is now before the country.

The public good is a motive sufficiently strong to call forth the tenderest feelings, and the most liberal contributions of many. Thousands, yea millions of dollars have been cheerfully contributed by many of the best men in this and in other countries, for the purpose merely of promoting the public good. They have felt the force, and acted under the influence of the truth taught by that being who spoke as never man spoke, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Every individual who assists in building up and sustaining Institutions of learning and piety, contributes to the public good just in proportion to the assistance that they render to such enterprises. For the public good is closely connected with such institutions. The condition of such institutions is the best index, to the country in which they are located. If they are in a flourishing condition, the best interest of the country will prosper. If they are in a sickly, declining state, a paralyzing influence must be felt as far as the circle of their usefulness extends. But according to the scholarship plan, while the motive to secure, and promote the public good is not in the least weakened, it unites with this by looks of steel the private interest. For every dollar that is paid to the College—six will be returned to the subscriber in the way of education. This is certainly good measure, heaped up, pressed down, running over. If we leave out the public good, and look only to the private interests of individuals, and families, I do not know where, or how a better investment can be made. I do not know where or how a family would realize so much benefit from the same amount of funds. I do not know any way in which an individual could do so much for the great cause of education, for so little. It combines in a high degree the "magna in parvis." For the small sum of \$100 an individual under this system can educate five or six young men at Davidson College free of any charge for tuition. If he has not sons to occupy all or any of his time at the Institution he can extend his privilege to any one that he may see proper to select, and in this way aid materially some worthy young men who are struggling for an education, and are to become ornaments in Church and State, than in any way that has ever before been offered to a generous public.

In most of the enterprises that are now before the country, it is necessary for the stockholders to wait patiently for some time before they can expect to realize any benefit from the investment. But the purchaser of a scholarship may begin to enjoy the privilege from the very day that the money is paid.

A liberal education is the very best fortune that parents can give their children. By it they will be fitted to occupy places of honor and usefulness, in their day and generation. There are some who seem to think that the advantages of a liberal education are confined to those who enter upon the active duties that belong to the learned professions. But a great cloud of witnesses may be summoned up from the mechanical, the agricultural and the mercantile world, to prove that the advantages of a liberal education have been profitably enjoyed in all these departments of human industry. There is no station, no relation, no calling where education is not ornamental as well as useful. The discoveries and the inventions that have contributed so much to the comfort and happiness of our race in modern times have been the offspring of educated minds. Parents may spend toilsome days and sleepless nights in adding house to house and field to field, in laying up piles of shining dust—as an inheritance for their children. But riches often take to themselves wings and fly away—their fellow men may defraud them of their possessions; but the funds that are employed in storing the minds of their children with knowledge, are invested where moth and rust will not corrupt—where thieves cannot break through and steal. While they retain their reason, of which no human power can de-

prive them, they can enjoy the unspeakable advantage of education. By the Scholarship plan education is so much cheapened, that almost every parent may secure for his children its benefits and its blessings. And thus give them that which no human being can take from them—give them that out of which they can never be defrauded.

W. W. P.
The Carolina Watchman will please copy.
FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

Sons of Temperance.

Effects of Alcohol on the Physical Constitution.

Life and health are essential to man's happiness; consequently whatever tends to abbreviate the one or impair the other, should require but to be known to be carefully avoided.

Of all that vast multitude of human beings who are in the habit of using alcohol in some of its forms as a daily beverage, perhaps very few have ever paused and dispassionately considered, with the lights of science to assist the enquiry—What are its effects upon the physical Constitution? How does it modify the actions, or alter the structure of those organs, upon whose healthy functions depend the phenomena of life and health? It shall be the object of the following brief essay to point out some of those deleterious effects upon human health which result from this degrading habit.

In order to comprehend the effects of alcohol upon the physical health of man, it is necessary that we glance hastily at the healthy function of those organs, whose constant action keeps in motion the wheels of life.

Man without food dies. But food to answer the purposes for which it is taken must be digested and converted into blood; and from that vital fluid all the different parts of the body are built up and nourished. The food passing into the stomach is there converted by the action of that organ, into a substance capable of being acted upon by the minute absorbent vessels. These convert it into a milky fluid called Chyle. In its passage onward through the veins to the right side of the heart, it undergoes the transformation from Chyle to blood. The contractions of the heart send it to the lungs where it receives from the air we breathe, the necessary oxygen to fit it for the use of the different organs and tissues of the body. Passing back from the lungs to the left side of the heart it is thence sent in copious streams to every part of the body, imparting life, health and vigor.

The brain receives through the great arteries of the neck, more than any other organ; it requires more to support it in that sleepless activity so necessary to our existence. By means of this plentiful supply of healthy blood, this organ is enabled to send out those constant streams of healthy innervation which cause the heart to beat, the stomach to digest, the liver to secrete bile, and in a word, every organ to perform its assigned duty in the economy of health. The blood having now accomplished its mission of imparting its nutritive properties to the tissues, returns through the large veins, charged with those particles, composed principally of Carbon, which being of no further use it is the interest of the economy to cast off. These are discharged principally through those important organs, the lungs, liver, skin, and kidneys, which thus serve as outlets for what—if retained—would produce disease and death. Such is the circle of vital actions arranged by the great author of our being, for the development of the manifestations of our physical life; mutually dependent, yet each in itself competent for the discharge of its assigned duty, the organs of our body constitute a system, which while it bears the impress of divinity, is yet, from its profound intricacy, subject to frequent derangements, from the operation of those untoward influences which it is constantly exposed.

We come now to enquire, what are the effects upon this beautiful succession of vital actions, of the habitual use of ardent or alcoholic spirits?

Our first proposition is that alcohol, being incapable of undergoing the processes of digestion and assimilation, passes unchanged into the blood; and as much of the force of the subsequent reasoning depends upon the truth of this proposition, it may be well to give here a few of the facts upon the authority of which it is so confidently advanced.

Substances received into the stomach can only pass to the different organs—as the lungs, the heart, the brain—through the blood vessels, thus of necessity becoming mixed with the blood; and that alcohol does find its way to the lungs is most manifest from the

quantity thrown off in the breath of the teetotaler. Indeed so constantly is this fluid exhaled from the lungs, that it is regarded as one of the surest indications that a man has been drinking when the smell is perceptible in the breath.

But we have still more convincing proof, the smell of whiskey, gin, &c., has been repeatedly recognized after death, from excessive drinking; in the fluid effused into the ventricles of the brain, the pericardium (membrane that invests the heart) and other internal cavities. Dr. Percy obtained alcohol by distillation from the brain of animals poisoned with alcohol, and also from that of a man who died from the effects of drinking a bottle of rum, and Dr. Christison from a few ounces of the same brain obtained a sufficient quantity of alcohol to take fire upon the application of a match.

Blood and Whiskey! what a mixture for the development of healthy action and the support of life! We have seen that "the blood thereof is the life thereof." See the man in whose arteries and veins circulates the pure and unadulterated life blood. His form erect, his gait steady, his step firm, his reason unclouded; himself the "noblest work of God." But let him by a few potations of whiskey, rum or gin, mix that pure life blood with a quantity of alcohol, immediately the life of alcohol is developed; the gait becomes tottering, the hand unsteady, the brain reels, reason is dethroned, and the man degraded below the level of "the brute that perishes."

Alcohol is a stimulant. That is, it excites every organ of the body with which it is brought in contact, to increased action. The stomach is excited to digest and absorb more rapidly; the heart and blood vessels are excited to more vigorous action, thus sending the exciting poison more rapidly to every part. The brain is excited, and consequently, every organ dependent upon the brain for nervous influence, is stimulated to over action. Action and reaction is a law of the animal economy. Every organ urged to over action, will suffer a corresponding debility. We have a thousand illustrations of this principle in the phenomena of health and disease. Fever is a state of over action, hence, it is always followed by debility. The exhilaration produced by Ether or Nitrous Oxide gas, is the result of over action in the brain and nerves, hence the feeling of extreme debility which follows. Violent exercise is a state of super-excitation, hence, it is always succeeded by languor and debility. Let us now apply this principle, in explaining the effects of alcohol.

A certain number of potations is necessary to keep up through the day, a sufficient degree of excitement to render the teetotaler comfortable. For while this degree of excitement is supported, the resulting debility is not observed. But what is his condition next morning? The stomach is nauseated, the head aches, the hand trembles, the spirits are depressed, in a word the whole nervous system is unstrung, and all these, the effects of debility, succeeding to, and produced by a state of over-excitement. What will relieve this condition most readily?—Whatever excites to action the debilitated organs. This the drunkard knows full well, and resorts to the fatal cup. But alas! for him, with every repetition it loses something of its efficacy, and the quantity must be increased to obtain the same result, until at last it becomes impossible to keep up the stimulation, and the accumulated debility of the brain and nerves plunges the unfortunate inebriate into the horrors of *delirium tremens*.

But the nerves are not the only sufferers from this destructive vice. The stomach, from being so often over excited, loses its tone; Dyspepsia, with its host of concomitant evils, results. The other organs partake of the general ruin, the power of resisting morbid impressions, is impaired, the constitution is broken and the man falls an easy prey to the first prevailing epidemic.

Is it necessary to adduce proofs, that the habitual use of alcohol, while it renders the system more susceptible of morbid impressions, also lessens its powers of resistance?—Who are the first victims of cholera, malignant fevers, or other violent epidemics?—Who succumb most easily under attacks of our ordinary inflammatory diseases? It is a fact universally admitted by medical men, that the man who uses alcohol as a daily beverage is rescued with difficulty from those attacks, which in a constitution not so debilitated, would be met by the usual remedial means with almost the certainty of success.

There is another view of the evils of indulgence in spirituous potations that must not be omitted. We have seen that upon the lungs, liver, skin &c., devolves the important

office of separating from the blood these particles—principally carbonaceous—which being of no further use, would prove injurious if retained. Alcohol, composed principally of Carbon has the very natural effect of increasing the quantity of Carbon in the blood, and consequently, the labor of those organs is increased in the same proportion, for if the lungs or liver cease for half an hour to throw off carbon from the blood, the man dies as certainly as if deprived of the oxygen we breathe. Carbon in the blood, (in excess) is a fatal and speedy poison. The blood in the veins, (black blood—carbonaceous blood) if sent unchanged to the brain, through the arteries, would destroy life as speedily as asphyxiation itself. But it is the business of the lungs and liver, by separating carbon and imparting oxygen to effect the change in the blood from venous to arterial, which converts it from a poison, into the very source and support of animal life. How greatly then must the labor of those organs be increased, by the habitual use of any substance, which, (as alcohol,) adds to the amount of Carbon already existing in the blood. The consequences are just what might be anticipated. The lungs become debilitated, pulmonary diseases assume a more grave type and are more frequently fatal. The liver from being so constantly overtasked, becomes the subject of chronic inflammation and of those various organic changes so frequently observed after death from habitual drunkenness.

We now glance hurriedly at that long catalogue of particular diseases, which result from the causes just reviewed. Dropsy of the most obstinate and fatal character results from obstructed circulation through a diseased liver. The bloated flesh is the consequence of derangement in the function of nutrition, by which alcohol is deposited in the very substance of the organs and tissues. The trembling hand, the shaking head, the tottering gait, and the convulsive spasms and horrible hallucinations of *mania a potu*, all declare in language not to be misunderstood, their dependence upon shattered nerves and a worn out, burnt brain. To these add jaundice, loss of voice, Consumption, Diabetes, cutaneous eruptions, an offensive, putrid breath, disgusting belchings, gout, apoplexy and madness, all of which are declared by the great Dr. Rush, frequently to depend upon the habitual use of alcohol, and you have an array, which should cause the most abandoned to pause and consider, and which should deter the youth from resorting to the sparkling but POISONED CUP.

FILIUS.

Mecklenburg Division Room,
June 1 1851.

FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

The Cause of Education.

Mr. Editor: It is surely a source of gratification to every one who loves the cause of education to know that it is fully appreciated and sustained by any community. In the estimation of such an individual the Academy is next in importance to the Church.

But it is especially gratifying to see this cause reviving and advancing with a firm and bold step in a part of the country in which it was before almost neglected. It may truly be said, that the character of the schools in a neighborhood is a certain index of its state of intelligence. If these be English entirely they are better than none and so far as they go, evince a regard for the improvement of the mind and the respectability which education confers on members of society. If the schools are either altogether classical or mixed, they indicate a still higher degree of regard for the worth and benefit of mental cultivation. When an inferior teacher is employed at a low consideration, he is better than none if he is diligent in the duties of his calling. But when people take special care to select a competent and superior teacher and give him a liberal compensation for his faithful and laborious services, there can be no longer a doubt as to their high regard for the value of a sound and useful education.

We are happy to be able to state to the public that there are excellent classical Academies in the Southern part of our country. Without solicitation from any quarter we take the liberty of recommending them to the generous and liberal patronage of the friends of education. We have no personal interest in either of these Academies, and have no motive to state anything in regard to them except a desire to promote the good and important cause.

Within the bounds of Sharon congregation Mr. Kirkpatrick has established an Academy which is in a flourishing condition and will doubtless be instrumental in elevating the standard of intelligence. Having acted for several years as Professor in Davidson College with dignity, acceptance and usefulness, he has opened a classical Academy which offers flattering opportunities to the young. Parents and guardians would do well in placing their children or wards under his care and instruction. They may feel assured that he is fully qualified and possesses a fondness for the work in which he is engaged, and that he will perform his duties with fidelity and success.

But there is another Academy to which we would call attention. There is a sufficient number of children and young persons in the congregations of Sharon and Providence to support both these Academies without interfering or clashing with each other. Mr. Kuykendall, formerly of York District, S. C. has established an Academy in which he teaches the English branches and the classics. His long experience in teaching, the reputation he has acquired, and the high character which he sustains as a gentleman and scholar,

entire him to the liberal patronage of the public. His students are advancing with rapidity and yet they are thoroughly taught. They do not pass over anything without understanding it. They love their studies. They respect and love their teacher. Mr. Kuykendall possesses the tact for managing and teaching young persons to as great an extent as any teacher we have ever known. He loves to instruct. He has determined to devote his life to this business. Men who, from love of education, spend their prime of life in the laborious work of teaching, deserve to be strongly encouraged and amply supported. Both these gentlemen should receive the encouragement of all the friends of education; and if the people would arise and come to the work, like intelligent and enterprising men, their important services might be retained a considerable period of time.

We hope that a bright day is dawning over this part of our country. It is about to roll away the reproach which has unjustly been cast upon it. The gospel and education are combining their powerful efforts in raising the standard of piety and intelligence. The day is not distant when the wealth of this section will be efficient in contributing to the cause of sound learning and to the general diffusion of knowledge among the different classes of society. Let all friends of these causes be engaged in doing something that this day may soon arrive.

S. C. P.

The appropriate and handsome manner in which the PRESIDENT of the United States replied to the many addresses that were made to him, during his recent visit to the North, gives us a very favorable idea of his abilities and discretion. These addresses were made without previous notice, and the President's responses were *impromptu*; and yet they were all well expressed and to the point. We learn, also, that the personal bearing and deportment of the President throughout the entire journey were such as to command the respect of all who saw him, and in many instances to make him warm friends. We are not surprised at this, because all who have approached Mr. Fillmore in his testimony as to his courteous manners, and the suavity and propriety of his intercourse with his fellow-citizens. He wins golden opinions from all who have business with him, or who call upon him to signify their respect for the office he holds or their esteem for him as a man.—*Alex. Gazette.*

From the New York Observer.

A VOICE FROM A MISSIONARY.

A clergyman in the Southwest writes to us as a postscript to a business letter:

"Please to say to the abolitionists at the North, and those who advise the fugitive slaves to resist, that, in the opinion of one who has been a missionary for more than fifteen years in the State of Mississippi, one half of my time being devoted to the instruction of the colored people, they are doing more to perpetuate slavery, and more damage to the slaves at the South, than all the world beside, and that I do regard them as the worst enemy the slave has upon earth. Will they think of this?"

THE ALLEGED CUBAN EXPEDITION.

The N. York Express states that the Grand Jury had on that day returned a Bill of Indictment against John L. O'Sullivan, Captain Lewis and Major Blessinger, for being engaged in fitting out an expedition against Cuba &c. Bench warrants were issued. Capt. Lewis gave security for his appearance for trial in \$5000. Mr. Charles O'Connor corroborated his bail. Mr. O'Connor will, it is said, probably also become bail for Major S. Mr. O'Sullivan was to have appeared on Monday, and entered into recognizances for trial.

HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE.

A young spark who boarded at one of our principal hotels, managed, for a long time by one artifice or another, to postpone the payment of his bill. At last the landlord became quite impatient, and stepping up to his juvenile boarder, slapped him gently on the shoulder, and asked him for some money. "I have not a red cent about me at present," was the laconic reply. "But, my dear sir," said the landlord, "I cannot afford to keep a boarding house without being paid." "Well, don't," exclaimed our young philosopher, "If you cannot afford it, sell out to some one that can!"—*San Francisco Public Balance.*

"Job printing!" exclaimed an old woman, the other day, as she peeped over her spectacles at the advertising pages of a country paper. "Poor Job! they've kept him printing week after week, ever since I first learnt to read; and if he wasn't the most patient man that ever was, he never could have stood it so long, no how!"

A DANDY.

A specimen of the human family that passes for a man among women, and a woman among men. His upper lip is tied on with a moustache, while his whole occupation consists in totting a little cane up and down Broadway.

"Pray, Miss C—," said a gentleman the other evening, "why are ladies so fond of officers?" "How stupid," replied Miss C; "it is not natural and proper that a lady should like a good officer, sir?"

The Result of Secession.

The persistence of the secession leaders in South Carolina in urging on extreme measures has had the natural effect of bringing forth at last the conservative influence of those who would save the Commonwealth from the consequences of threatened precipitancy. We regard it as a good omen (says the Baltimore American) that such considerations as are put forward in the subjoined extract should appear in a leading journal, the *Courier*, in the city of Charleston. The writer is forming a probable hypothesis, of the course which the General Government would pursue in the event that South Carolina as a State should resolve herself out of the Union:

"The Federal Government will not march troops into the State. This would be a measure of violence inexpedient and unnecessary. It will not establish a floating custom-house, as has been supposed, because it would be clumsy and inconvenient. To secure the revenue, it would merely abolish Charleston, Georgetown, and Beaufort as ports of entry for the time being.

"The power of the Federal Government, under the Constitution, to declare what ports shall be ports of entry, is beyond all doubt. The act of 1799 determines the number of those ports in South Carolina and elsewhere. From time to time Congress has changed them or abolished them; as for example the port of Currituck in North Carolina, in 1841. South Carolina will not permit the duties on goods imported to be collected within her limits. The Federal Government will be driven then to abolish her ports as ports of entry, so long as the duties are not permitted to be collected.

"How will this proceeding operate on the condition of the State, and particularly of the city? All foreign trade will cease, because a vessel attempting to enter a port other than a port of entry is liable to forfeiture, vessel and cargo. Commerce being annihilated, our merchants must go elsewhere to do business. Capital, which depends on trade or employment, must go with them. Wharf property will be worth nothing; there will be nothing to load or ship. Dry-docks and shipyards will be valueless; there will be no vessels to repair. The number of vacant houses will be large, and house rents will be greatly reduced. No new buildings, then, would be erected, and mechanics must emigrate with the merchants. Factors must follow their customers, whose rice and cotton will be sent for sale to other States. Cotton instead of coming down the railroad from Hamburg, will go up through Hamburg to Augusta and Savannah. That part of the road between Branchville and Charleston will be upused, unless it be for bringing goods to the city smuggled from other States. The coastwise trade would be destroyed as well as the foreign trade, as the State will tax Northern produce, and it will go of course to places where it is not taxed.

"From those places it will be smuggled into South Carolina—it will be as easy to smuggle into that State as out of it, and every body admits that the last is very easy. The same causes that will depopulate Charleston will give an immense impulse to the growth of other places. Savannah will double her business and population; she will receive the merchants, the mechanics, the capital that we shall have lost. At the very moment when we have no employment for them, she will have double employment for all. It will thus become the direct interest of our neighbors to keep us in the desolate condition to which we shall be reduced. They will wax fat on our misfortunes. If our planters and farmers are so patriotic as not to send their cotton, rice and other produce to ports out of the State, there will be no money circulating in the State. The banks will be without business paper; there will be no dividends. At the very time when our taxes will be quadrupled, there will be no money to pay them.—We shall be check-mated—unable to move.

"The people will very soon demand of the secession leaders that some remedy for this condition of ruin be pointed out to them.—What will that remedy be? There can be no fighting; there will be nothing to fight.—There can be no appeal to foreign nations; they could have no pretence for complaint. If any man thinks otherwise, let him reverse the case. Should England abolish Bristol, or France abolish Havre, as ports of entry, could we complain or object? Should we send a Minister to Europe to ask for help, every foreign State would ignore the independent Government of South Carolina. Our condition would be at once helpless and ridiculous; we should suffer and command no sympathy, because the evil will be our own choosing, both as to its beginning and continuation.

"Have not the people a right to ask at once, and is it not prudent to ask in advance, that they who are about to deliberate on the future proceedings of the State should at once declare what remedy they propose to apply to a condition of things in South Carolina which will be the result of their own measures, and which is at least possible, which many believe to be probable, and not a few think certain."

DETERMINED TO BE MARRIED.

A young German girl, aged 15, who had run away from New Jersey with her lover to get married, on finding him continually intoxicated after she got to Philadelphia, accepted the proposals there of another young man, and was married just before being caught by her father.